

**Weather Forecast**  
Rain, mixed with snow, this afternoon, ending tonight; fair tomorrow.  
Temperatures today—Highest, 35, at 1:30 p.m.; lowest, 32, at 12:01 a.m. Yesterday—Highest, 36, at 5:35 p.m.; lowest, 24, at 7:55 a.m.  
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An Associated Press Newspaper  
City Home Delivery, Daily and Sunday  
5 CENTS.

# Insternburg Captured by Russians; Allied Planes Blast 3,000 Vehicles Attempting to Pull Out of Belgium

## Russian Forces Heighten Peril To East Prussia

**BULLETIN.**—Soviet troops have captured Inowroclaw, only 61 miles from Poznan and 193 miles from Berlin, Premier Stalin announced tonight. Red Army men plunged beyond this big highway junction and seized Labiszyn, 55 miles northeast of Poznan and 182 miles from Berlin, the broadcast order disclosed.

Premier Stalin also announced the capture of Allenstein, 30 miles inside East Prussia.

(Map on Page A-3.)

**LONDON, Jan. 22.**—Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's 3d White Russian Army has captured Insternburg, second largest city of East Prussia, Premier Stalin announced today, and the German communiques indicated that two Soviet armies driving into the old Junkers Province from southwest and northeast were only 80 miles apart.

A junction would slice the stronghold of Prussian militarism in two. Insternburg, a city of 40,000, is only 50 miles from Königsberg, capital of East Prussia, and is 37 miles inside the province. It is 16 miles north-west of Gumbinnen, which fell yesterday. Five railroads meet at Insternburg, which lies at the confluence of the Angerapp and Instern Rivers.

Premier Stalin announced the fall of the city in his 18th order of the day in six days, and praised 40 generals for taking part in the capture.

26 Miles From Königsberg.

Moscow dispatches said Gen. Cherniakhovsky's tanks had blazed a path to within 26 miles of Königsberg on the northeast in a conquest which was overrunning almost half of East Prussia.

Apparently this was in the neighborhood of the lower end of the Kurisches Haff, coastal lagoon.

Premier Stalin's five great armies, smashing along an 800-mile front from the Baltic to Budapest, bore down on Berlin from the north, west, south and east, and rolled over many German towns and villages in Silesia 28 miles from Breslau, Germany's ninth city.

Only a square of northwestern Polish territory about 100 miles wide and 180 miles long remained at a buffer between Stalin's massed forces and the length of the German frontier.

The German communiques infamously admitted the Soviet capture of Tannenberg, East Prussian shrine by remaining at the Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army was piling up pressure in the Deutsch Eylau-Allenstein area in the southwestern part of East Prussia. The Russians announced the capture of Tannenberg yesterday.

**Deutsches Eylau in East Prussia** is only 45 miles from the Baltic and 64 miles southeast of Danzig. Allenstein, to the northeast, is 30 miles inside East Prussia.

The German communiques said fierce fighting was raging between Insternburg and the Kurisches Haff, between captured Tannenberg and Königsberg, East Prussian capital.

A line between Kurisches Haff and Insternburg would be only about 80 miles northeast of Marshal Rokossovsky's forces at Allenstein.

A third force beating down the direct road from Warsaw to Berlin, Marshal Gregory Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army, was winning one of its most important tank battles in the valleys of the Vistula and Prosna.

Berlin indicated the fighting had reached close to Kalisz on the Prosna, at the edge of Poznan (Posen) Province. Kalisz is 25 miles northeast of the German frontier and 195 miles from Berlin.

Zhukov's center was reported fighting on the Berlin-Warsaw trunk railway at Konin, also 195 miles from Berlin, and his northern flank, Moscow said, was within 10 miles of the old Hanseatic city of Danzig.

(See RUSSIA, Page A-3.)

## Idahoan Is First Bataan Survivor To Rejoin Yanks

**Corporal Tells How He Lived on Rice After 'Death March'**

By SPENCER DAVIS, Associated Press War Correspondent.

**UNITED STATES BOMBER WING HEADQUARTERS,** Northern Luzon, Jan. 22.—Haggard, footsore and hungry for American food, the first survivor from the Bataan "death march" to join his invading fellow countrymen on Luzon rested today after hiding from Japanese and living on rice for nearly three years.

He was Corp. Gerald G. Wade of Lewiston, Idaho, an Army Air Forces mechanic. He passed through the American lines at an undisclosed point and was brought here by plane.

"It's too good to be true," Corp. Wade declared, as he stamped his feet in boredom on the steel matting of the airstrip.

The shoes and a bad stone bruise made him limp. He was chafed from malnutrition. He looked 15 years older than his 25 years. But he was happy—and hungry.

Corp. Wade told how he and other prisoners who were surrendered to the Japanese at Bataan, on Southern Luzon, April 9, 1942, were mistreated and made to march 85 miles north to a prison camp.

"They laughed and jeered at us," he said. "Some of them bashed us." (See DEATH MARCH, Page A-4.)

## Manila-Bound Yanks Reach Point 22 Miles From Clark Field

**Tarlac, 65 Miles From Philippine Capital, Is Fired by Fleeing Japs**

550 CARRIER PLANES strike Ryukyus again, Tokyo reports.

Page A-3

**GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,** Luzon, Jan. 22.—Tarlac, with its two airfields only 65 air miles from Manila, has fallen to the swiftly advancing Americans, Gen. MacArthur announced today. The once proud city, most prosperous in the Central Luzon plains, was reduced largely to smoking rubble by the fleeing Japanese only a few hours before the Americans arrived.

Seizure of the important rail and highway junction put the Americans nearly half way to Manila from their Lingayen Gulf beachhead and within 22 miles of Clark Field, largest in the Philippines. (Adjacent to Clark Field is Fort Stotsenberg, major military post.)

Tarlac, a city of 55,000, including its populous suburbs, was devastated by the Japanese, who evidently sprayed every building with gasoline and applied torches as the Americans approached down the converging highways.

Only bewildered homeless Filipinos met their liberators.

**Captured 'Empty Shell.'**

Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson said the main body of American troops entered the city Sunday noon "too late to catch its Japanese garrison but too late to experience the full extent of destruction wrought here by an enemy which had abandoned it to flames only a few hours before."

Tarlac had 6 miles of paved streets, three hotels, four large schools, provincial capital buildings, a large rice mill and hundreds of substantial shops and dwellings.

The enemy destroyed considerable stocks of ammunition and military supplies.

"We captured Tarlac all right," Mr. Hampson wrote, "but as far as the principal buildings which we might have used are concerned, we found them empty."

(See PHILIPPINES, Page A-5.)

**All Who Can Shoot Summoned To 'Holy Battle' by Nazi Radio**

By the Associated Press.

**LONDON, Jan. 22.**—A call went out over the German armed forces radio today for every one in the nation to join this "holy battle for liberty." Russian forces sweeping into Silesia drove to a point approximately six hours by fast express from Berlin.

"Danned be our enemies. This soulless, bestial, overwhelming mass onslaught must be held at all costs," the announcer shouted. He demanded that "every man who can carry any kind of weapon, in fact anybody who can shoot," join in defense of the Reich.

The Nazis themselves in home broadcasts did not try to conceal that "the hour of greatest peril to the fatherland had struck," and for the first time admitted that Berlin itself is threatened by the Russian offensive.

"If the Russians capture Poznan (in Western Poland) then the threat to Berlin enters the acute stage," said a Berlin dispatch to the Stockholm Aftonbladet passed by Nazi censorship.

This correspondent quoted Ger-

## Reports Indicate Ruin Will Exceed Falaise Gap Toll

(Map on Page A-4.)

By the Associated Press.

**PARIS, Jan. 22.**—Allied planes today caught 3,000 German vehicles, the bulk of transport of an entire army, in an attempted sneakaway from the Ardennes salient toward the Siegfried line to the Rhine, and tore them to pieces in a ruinous day-long attack.

The planes attacked with bombs, rockets and machine guns. The Nazis had waited too long to run the gantlet down the snow-drifted escape roads and were caught on two highways in concentrations so thick the allied pilots said afterward "we couldn't miss."

By midafternoon the 19th Tactical Air Force alone had surpassed its own record of 833 German vehicles destroyed in a single day and it continued to hammer the enemy columns.

There was every indication that the ruin would be the greatest since the Wehrmacht fled for the Seine through the Falaise Gap. The destruction of equipment promised virtually to immobilize at least one of Field Marshal von Rundstedt's two mobile reserve armies.

Allied air power intervened as the American 3d Army fought into the streets of Wiltz, southern anchor of German defenses in Luxembourg, and as the United States 1st Army stormed into the open today from the forest belt protecting St. Vith, 2½ miles away.

British on the north closed within 3 miles of the Roer River, near its confluence with the Maas (Meuse) at the German stronghold of Roer in Holland. The French 1st Army striking up from Mulhouse apparently was slowed down in deep snow after gaining up to 6 miles in two days. Germans attacks north of Strasbourg apparently were being held.

To road jams, each containing roughly 1,500 vehicles and each containing some tanks, were spotted by pilots over the Ardennes at 9:30 a.m. These were kept under attack for 90 minutes with everything the planes could toss through the overcast, which hampered but did not stop the slaughter.

One concentration was in the Prum area, behind the Siegfried Line and east of sharply menaced St. Vith. The vehicles were headed toward Bonn on the Rhine where heavy troop train movements had been observed earlier.

**Third Group Also Attacked.**

The other was taking a secondary road 8 miles north of Diekirch, apparently bypassing Vianden, a road junction close to the Luxembourg-German border which already was under American artillery fire.

Still a third group of vehicles, by no means comparable in size with the first two, was attacked southwest of Eusekirchen. This might have been an advance group of a column trying to get through Prum to the Rhine.

A competent military authority at the destruction visited on Rundstedt's armor fleeing the Ardennes salient probably represented the equipment of an entire army.

One force alone, of several air units attacking, reported before noon the destruction of 228 motor vehicles and the damaging of 65 others. The same unit reported knocking out 16 tanks and armored vehicles.

**Rocket Destroys Three Vehicles.**

One pilot said a single rocket hit destroyed three vehicles, so closely were they jammed on the ice-sheathed road.

Gen. Eisenhower's communiques listed 14 captured towns, nearly all in Belgium and Luxembourg, where the defeated German bulge was less than 150 square miles.

The whole portentous next phase of the war in the west was slowly taking shape.

Although it is too early yet to see the full effect, there are these possibilities:

1. The Germans, who rushed at least some of the thin armored reserve south to the Alsace plain for a "last try" blow at Strasbourg, may have had to switch their strategy in the middle of the way, and save whatever strength possible for the supreme test in the spring and summer.
2. The Germans were getting out of the flattened Ardennes bulge in virtually a complete abandonment of a 15-to-20-mile flank northwest to Vianden, and heavy troop train movements reported at Bonn reflected last-minute changes in the north.
3. This suggested that the Germans were going one more over to a mere delaying defensive—reinforcing the Roer River line guarding the Ruhr and Rhineland and great cities like Düsseldorf and Cologne, for a stand nearer the Rhine.
4. For the first time, it began to seem likely that the Allies would get in the next big offensive blow as the Nazi command wavered between

Three additional men from the District area have been reported killed in this war. See "On the Honor Roll," Page A-2.

(See WESTERN FRONT, Page A-5.)

## Closed Shop Ban Is Written Into Manpower Bill

**House Military Unit Rejects Protection For Farm Workers**

By J. A. O'LEARY.

The House Military Affairs Committee today adopted an anti-closed shop amendment to the compulsory work bill, and at the same time refused to write in specific protection for farm workers.

Both of these developments appeared likely to stiffen rather than reduce opposition to the bill, recommended by the administration to step up war production on the home front.

Further changes in the measure were to be acted on this afternoon, with leaders expressing hope that a final draft will be completed by evening.

The committee was reported to have accepted by a margin of several votes, a motion Representative Andrews, Republican of New York, providing in substance that no person going to a war job under the bill, whether as a volunteer or by direction of his draft board, could be prevented from joining a labor union, or be required to join against his will.

**Testimony By Knudsen.**

During the hearings last week, committee members asked Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen what would happen to a selectee ordered to work in a plant having a closed shop agreement. The witness said in such cases the new employee would have to join.

The committee wrote in amendments requiring agriculture to be consulted, along with labor and industry, by War Mobilization Director Byrnes before determining where labor shortages exist, but rejected two other moves to give the farm bloc the assurance it has been demanding for protection of the Tydings amendment of 1942, governing farm deferments.

One of these defeated farm amendments sought to list agriculture as a critical industry, and to direct selective service to clarify its recent directive to local boards for a review of farm deferments. Members of the farm bloc say many boards are construing the directive as a signal from Washington to induct able-bodied farm workers regardless of the Tydings amendment, and that this course will endanger the Allied food supply.

**Second Amendment Rejected.**

The committee then voted down a second amendment merely describing agriculture as an essential industry.

Another new feature added today on motion of Representative Kilday, Democrat, of Texas, would give persons ordered into war plants the protection of the Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Relief Act for the postponement of debts, and the same seniority rights for reinstatement in their old jobs accorded war veterans by the Selective Service Act. That act requires private employers to take back returning servicemen, unless they can satisfy a court that changed conditions make it impossible.

Another amendment adopted provided that draft boards could compel registrants to go to war plants only if sufficient volunteers have not reported for work within a specified time limit designated by the board.

Following up its action of last week, the committee also voted to substitute fine or imprisonment as the penalty for failure to obey a draft board order to go to a job. Instead of induction into Army labor battalions. This coincides with the decision last week providing civil penalties instead of induction for men who leave a war plant.

**Trial of Perpetrators Of War Recommended**

By the Associated Press.

**LONDON, Jan. 22.**—The United Nations War Crimes Commission has recommended that the preparation and launching of the attack on and launching of the attack on the city of Rotterdam be recognized as a crime, and that the guilty persons be treated as criminals, responsible sources said today.

Three governments—New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia—were said to have approved the recommendation, with Australia expected to do so.

No statute in present international law covers persons responsible for beginning or preparing a war. The recommendation is considered one of the most significant yet made, but there might well be knotty problems of naming all persons directly or indirectly responsible.

But it was agreed that if the proposal is accepted, Hitler would be the No. 1 war criminal.

Baron Robert Alderson Wright, British jurist, has been appointed temporary chairman of the commission, succeeding Sir Cecil Hurst, resigned. It was learned authoritatively, it was predicted that Herbert Pell, American representative, would be invited to become the full-time active chairman on his return from Washington.



## Laws Elevated to Chief Justice, Margold Gets Bench Vacancy

### Action Organizes District Court After Eicher's Death

By J. A. FOX.

President Roosevelt today nominated Associate Justice Bolitha J. Laws to be Chief Justice of District Court, succeeding the late Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher. He also nominated Municipal Judge Nathan R. Margold to be an associate justice of District Court.

The President did not fill the vacancy on the Court of Appeals which was created in May, 1943, when Justice Fred M. Vinson was appointed director of economic stabilization.

Both of the new appointees are Democrats.

The Star reported on December 9 that Judge Margold was in line for District Court, and that the chief justiceship would go to Justice Laws or Justice James M. Proctor, an associate on the District bench.

Judge Margold is a native of Jassy, Romania, where he was born on July 21, 1899. Brought to this country by his parents at the age of 2, he was educated in New York, winning his bachelor's degree at City College in 1919. Graduated in law at Harvard four years later, he taught there and then was assistant United States attorney for the Southern District of New York. He was special counsel for the New York Transit Commission in the 5-cent fare fight, and from 1930 to 1933 was counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Appointed solicitor of the Interior (See JUDGES, Page A-4.)

## 'Enforced Loafing' Is Found at Norfolk Navy Yard, Mead Says

### Similar Establishments Have Worse Records, Senate Is Informed

By the Associated Press.

Chairman Mead of the Senate War Investigating Committee told the Senate today that "excess manpower, wasted labor, hoarded labor and enforced loafing" were found in an investigation last week of the Norfolk Navy Yard by committee members.

While exonerating practices which he said were found at Norfolk, Senator Mead said he was informed his record was "excellent" in comparison with other navy yards. He added that there also was much wasted manpower in uniform and called on the armed forces to "clean their houses."

In making his report, Senator Mead threw his influence against national service legislation, urging instead that "wasted" manpower be squeezed out of war plants. "Full national service at this stage," he added, "with inefficiencies in utilization (of manpower) would result only in chaos."

The Norfolk yard employs 38,000 men and the Senate said that it was said to be short more than 4,000 workers for essential purposes. He added:

"Here is what we found: 'Each of the members of our subcommittee personally saw idleness and loafing on a big scale. Men stood and sat around in groups smoking and talking right on the decks of vital fighting ships. Their bosses were not to be seen. The men themselves think there are too many of them on the job. They say they are unable to do an honest day's work.'

"So many men are assigned to some jobs that they cannot even all squeeze into the place. Most of them stand around outside while a few work."

Senator Mead said it might be that legislation is needed to keep war workers on their jobs, but not "over-alignment of 100,000,000 Americans."

**Production Controls Urged.**

"If we need further manpower controls, we certainly need additional production controls," he added.

Senator Mead said the War Manpower Commission surveyed one shipbuilding company which in August said it needed 17,000 workers. (See NORFOLK, Page A-3.)

## Hansell Is Recalled; Le May Made Chief of 21st Bomber Unit

### Gen. Ramey Also Given New Post in Shifts in Super Fort Leadership

Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell, who has commanded the Saipan-based 21st Bomber Command of B-29s, has been replaced by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, formerly commander of the 20th Bomber Command, based in India and China, and recalled to the United States for an undisclosed assignment.

It was announced today by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air Forces chief. There was no explanation of the transfers.

Brig. Gen. H. M. Ramey, former chief of staff for the 21st Bomber Command, was named to succeed Gen. Le May as commander of the 20th Command.

Gen. Le May, who will conduct future operations from the Saipan base, established his reputation as a tactical expert on heavy bombardment while heading the 3rd Bombardment Division of the 8th Air Force in Europe. He was busy bombing the Nazis while Brig. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe was organizing the 20th Bomber Command and moving it to India and China bases to open the attack on Japan's inner defenses.

Shortly after the Super Fortresses were committed to combat, Gen. Wolfe was recalled to the United States, where he has since applied his ability as an engineering expert to the Materiel Command of the AAF, which he now heads. He was succeeded as commanding general of the 20th Bomber Command by Gen. Le May.

Gen. Ramey contributed "heavily" to the Japanese thrusts at Port Moresby, expulsion of the enemy from Papua, which brought the defeat of the Japanese in the Bismarck Sea, and directed bombing operations in New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago and other sections of the South Pacific. He also conducted the aerial assaults against the Japanese base at Wewak.

## George Moves To Bar Finance Job for Wallace

### President Forwards Nomination for Commerce Post

(Text of Roosevelt-Jones Letters on Page A-12.)

AUBREY WILLIAMS named Rural Electrification Administrator. Story on Page B-1

By the Associated Press.

A move to strip Henry A. Wallace of control over Federal loan and financing agencies as Secretary of Commerce was started in the Senate today by Chairman George of the Finance Committee.

Evidencing the opposition to Mr. Wallace's nomination among Southern Democrats and Republicans, Senator George offered legislation to re-establish the Federal Loan Agency as a separate and independent arm of the Government.

He acted shortly after the Senate received President Roosevelt's formal nomination of Mr. Wallace to succeed Jesse Jones, a post for which Mr. Jones said the former Vice President is unsuited.

Mr. Roosevelt's rejection of a congressional request that Mr. Jones be retained as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and its subsidiary agencies in the event of Mr. Wallace's appointment stirred bitter resentment on Capitol Hill.

**Would Set Aside Order.**

Senator George's bill, which he introduced without floor comment, would set aside President Roosevelt's executive order of 1942 transferring the Federal Loan Agency, the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and its subsidiary agencies to the jurisdiction of the Commerce Department.

The order was issued when Mr. Jones was both Secretary of Commerce and loan administrator.

The bill calls for the appointment by the President of a \$12,000 administrator to head the re-established agency.

**Jones Accedes to Decision.**

In the face of pleas from such men as Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, and Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina that Mr. Jones be kept on at least in his capacity as head of vast Federal financing agencies, the President called for and received the latter's better than full acquiescence.

"I must accede to your decision," Mr. Jones said in a letter emphasizing that "I can not agree" that Mr. Wallace, until Saturday the Vice President, would be a good man for the job.

Mr. Roosevelt had written Mr. Jones that "Henry Wallace deserves almost any service which he believes he can satisfactorily perform."

**Campaign Work Praised.**

"I told him this," the President's letter continued, "at the end of the campaign in 1944, when he displayed the utmost devotion to our cause, traveling almost incessantly and working for the success of the ticket in a great many parts of the country. Though not on the ticket himself, he gave of his utmost toward the victory which was ours."

Mr. Jones interpreted this as meaning Mr. Roosevelt wanted to hand out a cabinet post "as a reward for his support of you in the campaign."

The Jones-Roosevelt letters, dated January 20, inauguration day, were released by the State Department. He refused to discuss them further of today and tomorrow, there must be full and efficient employment throughout the Nation," he added.

In what appeared to be a bid for (See JONES-WALLACE, Page A-12.)

## Hensel Named Navy Assistant Secretary

H. Struve Hensel, 2814 Dumbarton avenue N.W., general counsel of the Navy Department, was nominated today by President Roosevelt to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Hensel will move into the position vacated when Ralph A. Bard became undersecretary.

Mr. Hensel has been with the Navy Department since January, 1941, when he became chief of the procurement legal division. He was made general counsel last year.

Mr. Hensel is a graduate of Princeton University and the Columbia Law School. He has a law degree in New York City before coming here.

He is a member of the New York State Bar, the District Bar and the Supreme Court bar.

He married Edith W. Wyckoff in October, 1929. They have no children.

The President also nominated Capt. Frank G. Fahrion to be a rear admiral, and Commodore Thomas P. Jeter to be a commodore. Commodore Jeter's present rank is temporary, and the nomination would make it permanent.

Harold H. Jacobs of Massachusetts was nominated to be examiner in chief, Patent Office, Board of Appeals.

## Radiator Thawing Sets Off 3 Munitions Trucks

### By the Associated Press.

**PARIS, Jan. 22.**—A French soldier's idea for thawing a frozen radiator—pouring gasoline on the hood and then lighting it—backfired this morning.

Three munitions-laden trucks on the bank of the Seine exploded in the resulting fire.

Police said there were no casualties, but civilian and military firemen struggled two hours to arrest the flames and prevent their spread while munitions continued to explode in the midst of the blaze.

## Wallace Is Still Vice President In Mrs. Roosevelt's Busy Day

### Mrs. Roosevelt Has Not Yet Had Her Fourth-Term Stride

Mrs. Roosevelt has not yet had her fourth-term stride. She still relies to Henry A. Wallace as "the Vice President."

Mrs. Roosevelt revealed this fondness for the old days when giving her calendar of events to reporters at her first press conference since the inauguration. She mentioned planning to attend a dinner for "Mr. Wallace" in New York on next Monday.

"Who?" a reporter asked.

"For the Vice President," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "The dinner's for the Vice President."

Beside her, a secretary murmured unhappily, "Mr. Wallace."

Smiling, Mrs. Roosevelt corrected her slip. "Oh yes, Mr. Wallace."

The President's wife had only one reaction to the ceremony Saturday—her feet hurt. Out of practice since the wartime lull in entertainment, she said, she discovered her feet could not take the long hours of receiving inaugural guests. Her feet hurt all Saturday night, but her right hand came through the ordeal in fine shape.

Guests at the press conference were two women from the State Department who have been explaining the Dumbarton Oaks peace proposal to groups requesting speakers.

They were Miss Dorothy Fosdick and Mrs. Esther Brunauer of the department's Division of International Organization Affairs, which has sent about 25 of these experts to clubs and organizations over the country since last October.

Another guest was Miss Charl Ormond Williams, who has sponsored the compilation of a list of 290 women qualified to serve on commissions representing the country in postwar planning. The names, sent in by women's groups over the country, have been sent to the President and to the State Department, Miss Williams said, but will not be made public.